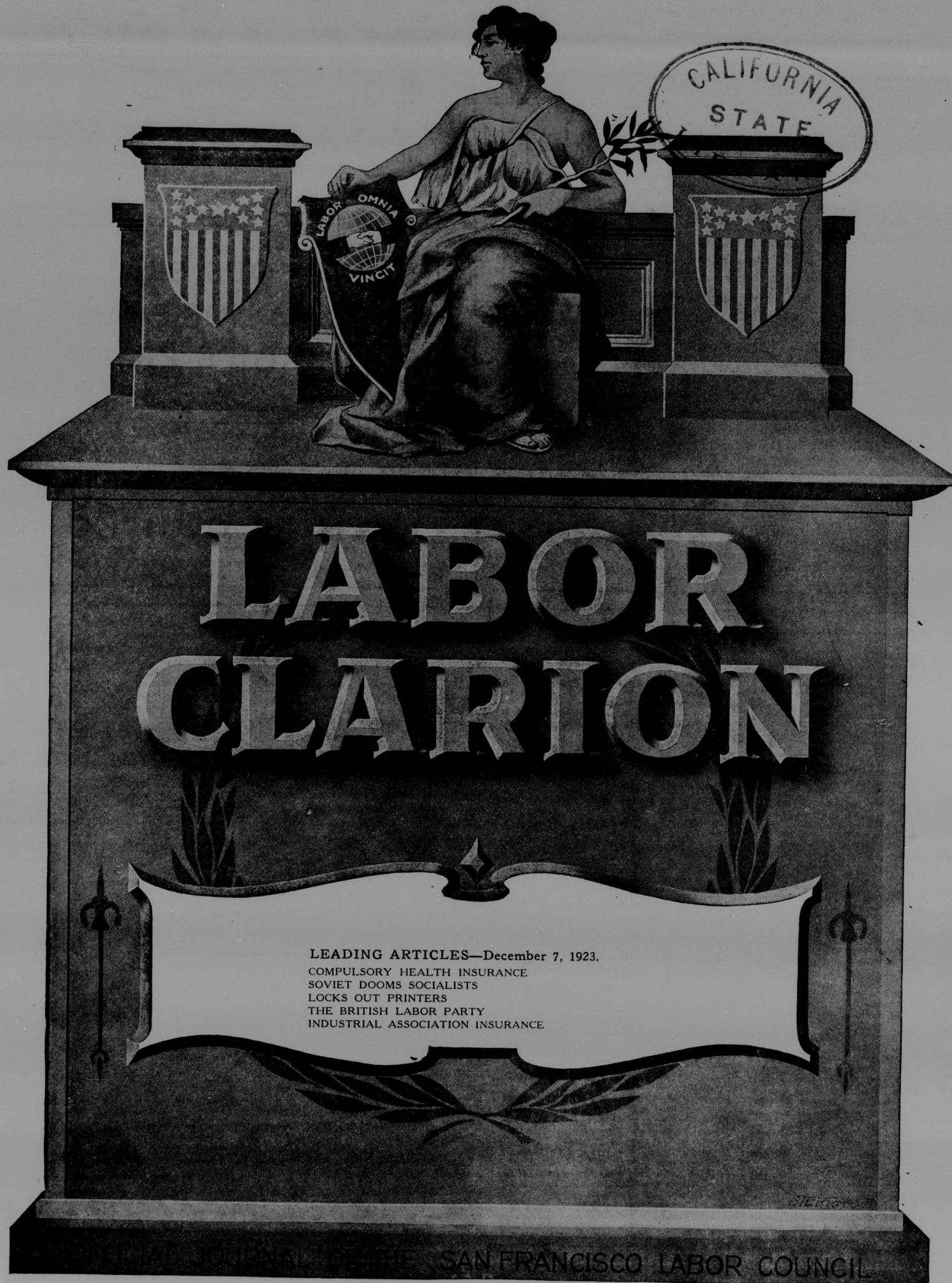


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LEADING ARTICLES—December 7, 1923.  
COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE  
SOVIET DOOMS SOCIALISTS  
LOCKS OUT PRINTERS  
THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY  
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION INSURANCE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAlister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Maker.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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SAN FRANCISCO

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 5—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 2546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 432—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 24.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 26—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 194—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

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No. 45

## Compulsory Health Insurance

By Mathew O. Tobriner.

While the American Federation of Labor at its 1918 convention unanimously disapproved of compulsory health insurance in any form, the American Association for Labor Legislation heartily approves of all kinds of compulsory health insurance, having gone so far as to draw up a tentative health insurance bill, which it continually puts before the public. That two organizations, both ostensibly working for labor's general welfare, should form so antagonistic conceptions of the same proposal shows the controversial aspect of the subject I am dealing with. Proponents and opponents can agree in but one essential: mutual bitterness in attacking the other side, so that the laborer, who, after all, is the party most intimately concerned with the proposal, is apt to be led astray by all sorts of propaganda. Therefore, let us look at the subject dispassionately, considering the arguments for and against the plan, with a view to arriving at a sane conclusion.

Compulsory health insurance began its troubled life in 1883, when Germany provided that employers should contribute one-third, and employees two-thirds, of the funds needed to create a system of sickness benefits and medical care. "It established associations, commonly organized by locality (one for each town or rural district) in which all workmen are insured against sickness." (F. W. Taussig, "Principles of Economics, p. 329, Vol. II). During illness the workman receives not only one-half his wage, but also hospital treatment and medical care. Which seemed to popularize the system with the European workmen at least, for today, modelled on the German plan are compulsory insurance laws in Austria, Hungary, Luxembourg, Norway, Serbia, Great Britain, Russia, Roumania, Holland, Portugal, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Denmark (J. L. Gillin, "Poverty and Dependency," p. 561). Not that the systems in these countries are identical. In each case they vary, but for our purposes, a survey of the British system will be adequate.

Enacted in 1912, the law was modified in 1918, so that all persons between the ages of 16 and 70 earning less than \$800 a year are included in the system. Like Germany, Great Britain compelled employer, employee and state to bear respectively one-third of the costs. In certain industries, such as those which are not included as "employment" under the terms of the act, the employee is excused from payment, although the employer must pay his usual share, so that the workers benefit from the insurance without paying any of the costs. However, in usual employments, contributions are deducted from the payroll, so that the worker pays for his benefits even if he never hands the money over a counter.

As to benefits, the insured is given a limited choice of doctors by being permitted to choose one practitioner out of the names of a so-called "panel-list" of medical men. With the care comes the collateral payments—at least after the fourth day of medical treatment, up to the 182nd. After that the patient can no longer collect a sickness benefit but drops into the disablement class. A drop it is also in the money stipend given to the laborer, for disablement benefit is one-sixth less than sickness. However, the "benefit" must be used to pay the patient's fees in convalescent

home, hospital, asylum or infirmary unless he pays his own fees or has a family dependent upon him for support. In the latter case the sickness benefit goes to his family, in the former to the institution taking care of him. Besides sickness and disablement benefits, the system provides maternity benefit. All of which is very similar to the German system "except that in England the insured are not grouped according to trade or occupation, but given unrestricted choice to join any society recognized by the law as a carrier of insurance" (J. L. Gillin, "Poverty and Dependency," p. 556).

On paper nothing can seem more attractive than this system, which, providing medical care for workers and their families, will bring aid to those who could not otherwise afford it. And more than the cure for disease it should bring because, through monthly examinations of wage-earners, it should detect disease in its earliest stages, preventing disease. Yet the proposal has been subjected to severe attack, which, despite the insinuations of many writers to the contrary (Andrews, "Progress Toward Health Insurance," Proceedings National Conference of Social Work, 1917; Trankel, "Some Fundamental Considerations of Health Insurance"), is in the main sincere. And why is this opposition? Because paper and practice are poor mates; what seems theoretically perfect often is factually unworkable. Not that I claim this plan unworkable. But I do say that politics are not so clean in the United States that we dare trust so great an undertaking, entailing so large an expense, to the hands of politics until we have carefully investigated the proposition. What are its benefits and what its dangers?

That compulsory health insurance will decrease poverty is an argument often dwelt upon by its proponents, but in Germany the plan hardly accomplished this. A German authority, Herr Jacks, writes, "In reality the poor expenditure both as regards the number of beneficiaries and as regards the number of individual allowances has almost everywhere increased." Dr. Friedenburg, former president of the Imperial Insurance Commission, corroborating the above statement, says, "As to the promise to kill pauperism, it is remarkable how little of that promise is heard today." Doubtless the system has not materially decreased poverty or pauperism because poverty and pauperism are due not entirely to sickness. Because we eliminate sickness, which even compulsory health insurance probably cannot succeed in accomplishing, we must not assume we have also eliminated pauperism. These are two birds which cannot be killed with the same stone, because they have very different causes.

But the strange argument raised by the opponents of compulsory health insurance is not that the system has failed to decrease pauperism, but that it has increased it. Read this statement of one writer: "The German act tends to increase pauperism through teaching the poorer classes to look to others for support (H. W. Farnum, London Review, January, 1918). In fact, it is claimed that many persons are supported by the state who only "feign" sickness in order to enjoy an easy life at a hospital with partial payment of the wage during their stay. Says Taussig, "Illness

may be shammed; malingering is a clear possibility. For many a laborer half pay and no work make an attractive combination" (W. F. Taussig, "Principles of Economics," p. 330, Vol. II). So highly valued is a certificate stating the holder ill that "it is guarded like a veritable treasure and tended like a milk cow" (Dr. Friedenburg, "Imperial Sickness Insurance Reports," p. 68). And to get a sick pension some of the insured will go to any lengths. "It is idle to pretend that attempts are not made, and often made successfully to obtain benefits improperly. For example, the sickness insurance organizations connected with the building trades experience an unusually heavy drain upon their funds during the winter months, and in spite of every effort to discourage illegitimate claims, it is admitted that many men engaged in these trades deliberately endeavor to obtain sickness benefits, which, when real, are of so trivial a nature that in times of good trade they would be passed over without a moment's thought" (W. H. Dawson, "Social Insurance in Germany," p. 249). But the desire to obtain a benefit sometimes overlaps the realm of mere reason, becoming, according to the physicians, "a diseased craving for a sick pension called pension hysteria" (Ibid). That this diseased attitude may become very common is claimed by an English writer, Sir John Collie, who says, "Out of every 100 seeking to take advantage of compulsory health insurance, 25 were fit for work \* \* \* These men had such a lively appreciation of the supposed benefits of obtaining money which they did not earn, that they produce in themselves the very results which it is the object of the system to cure" (Sir John Collie, "Malingering and Feigned Sickness," p. 72). Whether or not pension hysteria ever approached the tremendous proportions pictured by this writer we do not know. This much we do know. The opening for graft is wide enough to allow thousands of politicians to squirm through and collect their graft-ridden toll, even in bureaucratic Germany. With vast numbers of collectors needed for the weekly assessments, with huge state-supported hospitals, with thousands of state-paid doctors, the scheme is politically colossal. It requires collectors, inspectors, committees, bureaus and courts, all working hand in hand, unbesmirched by graft and pull. On the dockets of the German courts before the war were 400,000 insurance cases, demanding immediate adjudication, which represents only the legal end of a huge administrative machine. Yet, in Germany, where state Socialism was more highly developed than anywhere else in the world, Dr. Friedenburg has stated in this connection, "Numerous classes of parasitic lawyers have sprung into activity, inventing and pressing claims, and neighborhood doctors whose scruples are such as not to permit them to sustain such claims are boycotted and threatened with ruin" (Dr. Friedenburg).

Often the doctors are not so scrupulous. Often they are appointed through graft, and as creatures of politics curry favor with claimants and their friends, by making adjustments pleasing to them (F. E. Law, Commonwealth Club). For the position of the doctor under such a system is subordinate to politicians. Appointed by politicians, the doctor is supported and employed by politicians, and completely robbed of the independ-



ence of his profession. If the man who is to treat the sick and heal the stricken is to be made the football of politics, ability is not to be expected. Requiring long preparation and offering only a comparatively small income, the profession of medicine is not so attractive today as it was before the era of quick, get-rich-quick business successes. Subordinate the profession and paternalize the physician, and mediocre will be the type of man who enters the calling. What has happened to the grammar-school teacher will happen to the doctor, only with more serious results.

For politically-controlled and paternalistic medical care, as I saw it in Vienna, is not conducive to good health. Picture, if you can, a four or five-story gray stucco building covering blocks and blocks, the magnet of the sick of Austria, wherein operates this compulsory health insurance. Surroundings are dismal and equipment poor. But there are many Americans who come to this "Kranken-haus" to improve their skill as physicians, or to learn the profession, and the people they operate upon are Austrians who, in many cases, come to receive their "insurance sickness," expecting to be treated by the doctors paid by the state. But that pay is so small that the Austrian doctors are forced to give lectures and courses to Americans, who operate upon their Austrian patients. And there are frequent funerals that leave the "Kranken-haus."

Serious, then, are the effects of health insurance. Not that I believe, for a moment, that conditions could reach such a stage here, but conditions could well approximate those found in Great Britain. Here "there are many instances of doctors handling from 3000 to 4000 insured persons without as much as one regular assistant. One doctor was caring for 9000 patients (Fabian Report). According to another authority, "The British Act is most unpopular. The lack of disposition to co-operate with one another among the officials and the physicians under the act results in delays in obtaining medical treatment and in the payments of benefits. In some cases this working at cross purposes has caused serious mishaps to the unfortunate insured ones" (Report submitted by J. F. Crowell on behalf of the Committee on Insurance of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State). So bad did conditions become that on July 22, 1912, the British Medical Association broke off all negotiations with the government, declaring in effect a "doctors' strike." Until November 4, 1912, this strike continued, to the harm of all who needed medical care. Whether or not strikes will occur in the United States, whether or not conditions will become as unsatisfactory as they were in Great Britain, the type of man who will enter a calling under the thumb of the government to become a governmental employee is not of the same caliber as the man who will enter a free and unfettered profession of medicine. This much we can be sure of: the quality of service will not be on a par with that given by present physicians in clinics free of charge. Here, at any rate, is a case where you will get better service for nothing than for pay, because the insurance remuneration will fail to enlist the service of good men, whereas charity will not fail.

Then, compulsory health insurance, as we have seen, does not decrease pauperism, but is claimed to increase it, through "pension hysteria" and graft, and is liable to cause a deterioration in the quality of medical men. All of which its proponents may grant, claiming only that the system has reduced and prevented sickness.

Yet I quote the figures found on page 267 of the German "Imperial Report on Sickness Insurance":

Days lost through sickness—1885, 27,864,226; 1910, 1,679,553,045.

Cases treated—1885, 1,956,635; 1910, 92,582,319.

Average duration of sickness per 100 members

—1898, male, 35.3 days; female, 30.6 days. 1910, male, 41.3 days; female, 35.7 days.

Average number of days sickness per 100 members—1900, male, 658.1 days; female, 670 days. 1910, male, 781 days; female, 853.2 days.

There has been no particular decrease in disease in Germany if we are to believe these figures. Instead, health insurance has proven a growing burden, which, like a weedy child, has, within thirty-five years, dwarfed its own original image. At each step it has dug deeper into the pockets of the taxpayers, the employees and the employers. This last-named class suffered most: In 1886 the cost to the employers per \$1000 of insurance was \$8.68, but in 1910 the same employer, for the same amount of insurance, paid \$26.06. This was an increase of 292 per cent, but in the mining industry the increase equalled 320 per cent; in quarrying, 520 per cent; in drayage, 1296 per cent.

And why this ever-increasing cost? Read this answer of F. L. Hoffman, "The sickness rate among the German wage-earners has not been reduced but remains at a figure far above any corresponding conditions of ill health disclosed by investigations in this country \* \* \* In many of the funds more than half of the wage-earners will claim sickness and medical benefits throughout the year. Most of these benefits are proven to be unjustifiable demands upon the funds" (F. L. Hoffman, "Facts and Fallacies of Compulsory Health Insurance," p. 76). In other words, inefficiency or graft is expensive.

Perhaps, however, we have been too severe. Perhaps there has not been as much corruption as we have been led to believe. Perhaps there have been real cases of sickness in all the cases recorded in the Imperial Report. Then, however, sickness has increased. Where, then, is the "prevention" of disease claimed for compulsory health insurance? Rather than decreasing disease, the years that witnessed compulsory insurance saw increasing losses through sickness, as they saw increasing losses through poverty. This in Socialistic Germany, where graft is comparatively well confined due to a rigid "efficiency."

A worthy ideal is compulsory health insurance, demanding as it does clean politics. If it is the boon of the well-administered state, it is the curse of the poorly-administered. And examples of national and state management in the United States do not warrant their inclusion in the well-administered. Once graft-burdened and red-tape-infected, compulsory health insurance would be as likely to become a filthy hot-bed of corruption as a sanitary clearing-house of disease. Therefore its entrance into the United States ought to be barred until very definite improvements warrant its adoption,—and God alone knows when those will occur.

#### SECRET FOES HARD TO COMBAT.

It is a far more acceptable fight to combat anti-union employers than to fight the influence of destructive radicals in the trade union movement who work in the dark and in a more insidious way than does the most unscrupulous employer, said James Wilson and A. J. Berres, delegates to the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Convention, in reporting to the membership of the Pattern Makers' League of North America.

The first-named delegate is president of the Pattern Makers' League and the latter is secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

"Radicalism in the sense of which we speak has never accomplished anything, nor will it ever succeed in bringing about results other than those of a destructive nature to wage earners," the report declares.

"Men who apparently enjoy seeing other men suffer or who are happy when there is the slightest evidence of dissatisfaction or apparent dis-

loyalty on the part of union men, individually or collectively, or who are especially pleased when progress on the part of the trade unions is apparently retarded for a time, are suffering from a psychic condition closely bordering on a species of insanity."

## Herman's Hats

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17th

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IRON CLAD MONEY BACK  
GUARANTEE



**SOVIET DOOMS SOCIALISTS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

A striking appeal to the wage earners of the world, issued by representatives of non-bolshevik workers in Russia has come to the American Federation of Labor and is being published in the December American Federationist.

This appeal describes the fate of thousands of workers who hold democratic views and whose only offense is inability to agree with the soviet tyrants in their autocratic course. The appeal says, in part:

"To the Working Class, Democratic Students, and all Toilers: A monstrous crime is being perpetrated in Soviet Russia. It is kept secret from the broad masses of the population. While the Communist spell-binders keep fulminating, while pompous welcomes are accorded to distinguished European and American visiting capitalists, and while all kinds of expositions and fairs are humming noisily, the hangman is busy at work under cover of darkness.

"For a long time past all the energies of the State Political Administration, the successor of the Cheka, have been bent on fighting the Socialist and labor movement. Long ago all social endeavor had been turned into a barren void. Today the war of the government against Russian Social Democracy, without a moment's cessation, is already taking the brutal form of a deliberate, bodily extermination of those who are suspected of belonging to, or aiding, our party.

"Beginning with the general raids, throughout Russia, on the 25th anniversary of our party, last March, there has been going on all these months a veritable massacre of the Socialistic elements in Soviet Russia.

"Thousands of people are being arrested, kept in prison without trial and defense, and subjected to the refined cruelties of the Cheka. By a single stroke of the pen, people are sent by the hundred to places of hunger and death. All the centers of Tsarist exile have been reopened. These are already overcrowded. Once more the notorious territories of Narym and Turukhansk in Northern Siberia receive in their icy embrace the champions of labor's cause.

"The Socialists are taken away from their work, sent from place to place, arrested even after they reach their place of exile, their wives are persecuted, preposterous 'cases' are started against them in the Soviet tribunals, and even those exiles whose terms are up cannot obtain release (as in the case of Turkestan).

"Misery and starvation are on the increase. In 1922, a special hard labor camp was established near the White Sea for the 'inveterate' socialist opponents of the Soviet government. This was the infamous Pertominski Camp, and its prisoners at once launched a desperate struggle against the outrageous regime. But this was not the end of it. As Pertominski Camp, too, was considered an unreliable place for the isolation of the prisoners, it was abandoned, and the inmates were transferred to another place. They were removed still further from all contact with the living world; it was to be a real cemetery for those who still dared to live and struggle like men in this republic of slaves and of political corpses! Solovetski Monastery, barren cells on an island cut off during eight months of the year from the mainland—such was to be the latest phase of Communist brutalities.

"Not a word about these things is said anywhere. Not a line about it in the official Soviet papers. None the less abundant materials dealing with this chronicle of blood and tears, with the horrors of deportation and exile, with the brutalities and violence practiced in these new 'Socialist' hard labor prisons, are being accumulated. This terror is practiced in full view of the citizens, and it is aimed at the broad masses of the people themselves.

"The whole life of our country is filled with

violence. Its most cruel blows, however, the Bolshevik government keeps showering upon the Russian Social Democracy.

"This is being done because our party is striving to enlighten politically and organize the very classes upon whose blind obedience the dictatorship of the Russian communist party is trying to lean. We touch thereby the sorest spot in the whole fabric of self-contradictions making up this bankrupt dictatorship. Gradually transforming itself, this dictatorship becomes more and more yielding in its policy with respect to the bourgeois classes. Its demagogical 'amnesties,' Kalinin's trips to Siberia, the evacuation of the Moscow prisons—freeing not only ordinary felons, but also participants of former uprisings, including both the great and the small fry of a class that used to be hostile to the Soviet power—all these things are true. Yet there is not a single concession made to Socialists, and their ruthless extermination goes on unabated! A wave of brutality has swamped us, not for plotting any revolt, but merely because of our peaceful work of political enlightenment, because of our endeavors to rally together the proletarian, laboring masses. The Communists are trying, by baseless calumnies, to conceal this fact, which, to them, is a mortal danger. It is up to you to expose them.

"The moment has come for us to raise the cry throughout the world that Socialists are being murdered in the appalling darkness of our strangled country, with every avenue of escape closed to them. Young men and women, the old and the feeble, all are being murdered, condemned to inevitable slow death from disease or hunger strikes in the prison vaults of the frozen arctic regions.

"Follow workers, to you, above all others, do we address our plea, for it is in your name that this monstrous crime is being committed. You must confront every communist who appears before you, and put to him straight the question about the crimes of his government.

"We appeal to all the workers of Russia, to the democratic students, to all toilers everywhere, and to all who have not yet lost their last spark of citizenship and humanity, to

"Protest against the extermination of Socialists in Russia!

"Protest against wholesale reprisals without trial!

"Raise this question at every meeting, pass resolutions, and collect funds for the relief of prisoners and exiles!

Demand an end to this policy of arbitrariness and tyranny!

"Demand political amnesty!

"The Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.

"Moscow, September, 1923."

An Englishwoman member of Parliament, Mrs. Wintringham, tells a story concerning a man at a Coalition meeting who applauded heartily the speaker of the evening for the better part of an hour. Then suddenly he started interrupting. "What did Mr. Asquith say in 1910?" he demanded in strident tones. "Shut up! Chuck him out!" cried the audience, angrily. But the interrupter, nothing daunted, continued to ask loudly, over and over again, what Mr. Asquith had said in 1910. Eventually two stalwart stewards removed the offender. The following morning two fellow townsmen, friends of his, sought him out and asked for an explanation of his strange behavior. "We thought you were a Coalitionist." "So I am!" he replied. "Then what on earth made you interrupt a Coalitionist meeting?" asked one of his friends. "Well," came the reply, "I'd a terrific thirst on me and I was so wedged in that I couldn't move, and as it was getting so danger-

ously close to closing time, I had to jolly well get thrown out or go without a drink."—Vancouver Daily Province.

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**LOCKS OUT PRINTERS.**

Locking out its composing room employees, members of Springfield (Ohio) Typographical Union No. 117, the Crowell Publishing Company on October 1 declared for the non-union shop. The Crowell Company publishes the Woman's Home Companion, The American Magazine, Farm & Fireside and Mentor. It also is owner and publisher of Collier's National Weekly. The latter magazine is published in New York City. All the other magazines are produced in the company's Springfield plant.

Prior to instituting the lockout, the company through its manager, J. E. Miller, sought by coercion and bribes in the nature of wages greatly in excess of the union scale, to prevail on members of the union to give up their membership. The usual open-shop "yellow-dog" contract was presented to the men, and with two exceptions all refused to sign such an agreement.

Several months ago, following the usual custom, Springfield Typographical Union presented its wage scale to the employing printers of Springfield. Among the number was the Crowell Company, which the union believed still maintained its membership in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, but later it was learned the company had permitted its membership to lapse last year without informing the union of its action.

The Crowell Company immediately rejected the wage proposal, and at no time sought to bring about an adjustment by the usual methods heretofore employed—negotiation, conciliation or arbitration. Shortly thereafter the union learned that the management, through Vollmer of Chicago and other strike-breaking agencies, was recruiting nonunion printers to take the places of members of Springfield Typographical Union.

The officers of Springfield Typographical Union were loath to believe that the management of the Crowell Company would adopt such despicable tactics, because of the long years of friendly relationship, but the real attitude of the present management became apparent when the attempt was made shortly before October 1st to get the union men to give up their membership in the union.

Under a former management, about twenty years ago this same company refused to recognize the eight-hour day. After a two-year fight, during which the company was sold to other persons, the eight-hour day and Typographical Union were recognized. Officers and members of Springfield Typographical Union are just as determined now as they were twenty years ago to win in the war that is now being waged against them by the Crowell Company. The locked-out members of the union have organized a committee and are notifying members of organized labor and friends that the Crowell Publishing Company has dealt with them unfairly by filling their places with strikebreakers, bringing the latter surreptitiously to Springfield and having them in the composing room on the morning of October 1st when union men reported for work.

O. N. Boyle, Labor Temple, Springfield, Ohio, chairman of Typographical Union Lockout Committee, is asking the moral support of all wage earners to aid in the controversy—particularly those who have been or are readers of the Woman's Home Companion, The American Magazine, Farm & Fireside and Mentor. Literature will be furnished to individuals or unions on request.

**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!  
Patronize White Laundries Only!  
**ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE**

**COMPULSORY LABOR AGAIN.**

The centuries-old scheme of making man work against his will is revived by Dr. William Draper Lewis, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania. It is Dr. Lewis' solution of the coal situation. His plan provides for the appointment of the usual commission, which will have power to enforce its decisions "in respect to anything connected with the industry, including prices, wages, methods of production and distribution, and also to recommend legislation."

If the commission's recommendation is not observed, it may swing "the big stick" at its discretion and issue an order directing compliance with the recommendation, which will be subject to review by a specified court.

Dr. Lewis, a professor of law, advocates this procedure, though the United States Supreme Court, in setting aside the wage-fixing section of the Kansas Compulsory Labor Law, said:

"It has never been supposed, since the adoption of the Constitution, that the business of the butcher, or the baker, or the tailor, the wood chopper, the mining operator or the miner was clothed with such a public interest that the price of his product or his wages could be fixed by state regulation."

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

He is the best teacher of others who is best taught himself; that which we know and love we cannot but communicate.—Thomas Arnold.

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**THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.**

By William English Walling.

Partial and incomplete reports did not reveal the full significance of what took place last summer at the International Socialist Congress at Hamburg.

The British Socialist-and-Labor Party intellectuals and revolutionary pacifists are driving the whole European labor movement to the Left. Kautsky, speaking for the German Socialists, reminded the British (in their own magazine) that hitherto the International had always "recognized the right of every nation to self-determination" and "its right to defend itself against violence." But the British Party first went on record in its own Congress for the international strike against "any war entered into by any government, whatever the ostensible object of the war"—and then, at Hamburg, swung the whole International to its view.

The foundations of the new Socialist and Labor International, reorganized at Hamburg last May and officered and led by the British, were laid at the International pacifist congress held at the Hague in December, 1922, under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions—the Socialists' "economic International." This Congress included also the political Socialist and Labor Parties, the revolutionary non-Socialist pacifists, and even representatives of the Soviets, camouflaged as trade unionists.

The Hague Congress, led by the British intellectuals, indorsed the proposed international insurrection known as the international general strike, as it had already been organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions. Mild criticisms offered by a few British trade union leaders like Henderson and the bitter protests of Jouhaux, the French labor union leader, and of Vandervelde of Belgium against using the insurrectionary strike against defensive war was brushed aside.

The very invitations to the reorganized Socialist and Labor International that followed six months later at Hamburg were based upon the acceptance of this resolution of "The Hague World Peace Conference"—so that all discussion of the revolutionary foundation of this International was outlawed and is outlawed from now on!

From the setting up of an international body to execute these plans for revolution against all governments, it was but a short step for Hamburg to endow the Socialist and Labor International with an authority higher than that of any government and to declare that "in conflicts between nations the International shall be recognized as the highest authority" and that every one of its resolutions accepted as a self-imposed limitation on the autonomy of affiliated organizations!"

The British intellectuals have thus achieved more for revolutionary internationalism in the first year of their preponderance than the German Left Wing—restrained by the far greater power of the labor unions in the German movement—had been able to achieve in half a century! What they have done is not only to indorse an international revolution under certain contingencies, but to lay down the foundations of an international revolutionary super-State.

**THE SLACKER.**

By J. W. Williams.

The Labor Clarion of November 30 in strong language denounces as frauds, deceptions and snares men who use unionism for their own interest in that they smoke non-union tobacco and wear non-union clothes.

He is an individual, says the paper, selfish to the core, and cares nothing whatever about the principles of unionism. The Clarion asks us to brand them as they should be branded and let the world see them in their true light, then no one, not even the real enemies of labor, will trust them or have anything to do with them.

Decisive and expressive is the Clarion denunciation of union label slackers. But, brothers and sisters in the great cause, the real value of the article is more or less subdued because of the careless percentage of workers who read not labor papers in order to follow counsel contained therein.

From continued inquiries among many thoughtless unionists I get the usual: "I've not read the article you mention. I forgot to look at the paper." What does all the hard work by delegates in building up organized labor amount to when those who gain by these labors assist not even in the laborless task of standing by the union label?

With the Clarion real unionists agree in denunciation. The paper has tried all kinds of soft measures in trying to bring the slackers to the mat. Regular readers know the result.

As a resort, appeal is made to unionists who come not exactly under the bane of slackers, but by their forgetfulness in keeping in touch, through labor journal information, are helping in a mighty way to further the detestable tactics of the meanest of creatures in the entire kingdom of labor—the union slacker.

**THE CASE OF CRAIG.**

Charles Craig, New York City comptroller, was sentenced to sixty days in jail for contempt of court. Craig had said things that the judge construed as contempt. The Supreme Court has upheld the conviction.

President Coolidge has pardoned Craig, but that doesn't wipe out what the courts have done.

Craig is a high official with many friends and these friends are making an issue of the case. Many wage earners have been less fortunate. But if contempt of court can be walloped, let it not matter who does the walloping.

Contempt, in most cases, is what a judge calls any remark that he does not like. In contempt cases the judge proceeds to call before him the accused person, to try him forthwith and to pronounce sentence.

There is nothing else like it. The judge is the complainant, the prosecutor, the jury and the judge. He is the whole works. The judge who sentenced Craig might call the publication of these words contempt. It has been done. But there is in America a freedom of speech and of the press that somehow has got to be upheld.

The Craig case has kicked up resentment in high circles. It ought to be resented. We have no czar in America and we can't afford to have judges who act like czars and do the things that czars do—and for which czars have been thrown in the discard.

A pardon for Craig will help Craig and it will to some extent rebuke the court. But what we need is a thorough revision of the whole law governing contempt. We need something that will put little judges in their proper places, that will prevent the upgrowth of little tyrants, that will know the real difference between America and Russia.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

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Telephone Market 56  
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923.

The ants are walking under the ground,  
And the pigeons are flying over the steeple,  
And in between are the people.

—Elizabeth Madox Roberts.

The chewing gum firm of Wrigley & Company has issued a stock melon of \$50,000,000. During the year 5,000,000,000 pieces of gum were manufactured. No mathematical wizard has attempted to find the total horsepower used in masticating this output. But chewing gum is a fact to be considered just as much as is any other habit of the American people. It is, indeed, a wonder that the great reformers who believe in regulating by law every action of the individual have not hit upon the idea that a tremendous saving of energy might be brought about by prohibiting the manufacture and sale of chewing gum. It certainly brings about a great waste of both energy and money which might be put to much more valuable uses. Our efficiency engineers are undoubtedly deserving of bitter censure for overlooking such a splendid chance to be of service to society. What is the matter with them?

The world is changing from year to year and it is but a question of time until child labor is absolutely prohibited throughout the world in spite of the opposition of those who profit by it and who claim that no harm is thus done the child. It is not so long ago since little children were sent to prison for trivial pranks that are natural to the child, as is indicated by the following item taken from the Peterborough (England) Gazette of a hundred years ago: "On Thursday last there were committed to the Gaol at Oundle, five infants, the eldest eight, the youngest four years and a month old, for being found playing in a turnip field. . . . The children were summoned before the Rev. C. E. Isham, who sentenced them for the space of seven days in a cold, damp dungeon, to live on bread and water. The youngest child was, on the intercession of its mother, liberated on the following day, but the rest, we believe, have borne their sentence." Very soon child labor in factories and mills will be looked upon in very much the same light as would such an item as the above today.

## Industrial Association Insurance

Last Tuesday the Industrial Association of San Francisco announced the inauguration of that old scheme that anti-union employers have been endeavoring to use for years as bait to wean the workers away from the trade unions, but which has uniformly failed even when backed by more reliable institutions than the law-breaking Industrial Association. It gave to the press a statement to the effect that an arrangement had been entered into with an insurance company to furnish group insurance to so-called American plan workers in San Francisco at a rate of about 10 cents per \$1000, without physical examination, the employer to pay the difference in premium between the 10 cents per week paid by the worker and that charged by the insurance company.

What a flimsy and unsafe proposition it is for the worker may be appreciated when the history of organizations similar to the Industrial Association is consulted. These organizations come along and play a part in commercial and industrial life for a few years and then blow up and pass out of existence. Take as an example the record here in San Francisco. Some twenty years ago we had the Merchants' Association that was going to put the unions out of business. It lived long enough to create a large amount of trouble in our industrial life and then died the death that is certain for all such organizations. Then came the Citizens' Alliance, headed by a creature named George, who assured everybody that he could wipe the unions off the map. He gathered in the coin of the gullible business men for a while and then the alliance faded from the scene. The Industrial Association is just another attempt of this character and doomed to precisely the same fate. In fact, it has already started on the slide that leads to oblivion and the insurance scheme is an effort to bolster up the organization in order to retard the death that is surely awaiting it before many moons roll by.

Contemplate the situation that the worker who decides to take hold of the bait thus held out by his enemies after he has paid his premium for insurance for some time and finds that the sponsor of the plan, the Industrial Association, has gone out of business and that he must either pay the entire premium himself or lose the money he has paid in to the insurance company. Of course, from the standpoint of the insurance company, it is a good thing, because the company will profit whether the worker quits on his policy or continues. In either event it has collected the premiums and reaped its percentage of profit. The insurance company takes no chance, nor does the Industrial Association. The only party to the scheme that will be gambling will be the foolish worker who yields to the soft words of the crafty agents of the union-hating employers. And he surely will be taking a very long chance, one that a poolroom would figure at about 1000 to 1.

Perhaps the Industrial Association will succeed in getting some few fish to try to get away with the bait, but they will be made up very largely of superannuates and physical defectives who are unable to secure insurance under any other condition of affairs. Doubtless it was with the thought in mind that by providing for no physical examination these unfortunate creatures could be used as a nucleus and a blind to induce others to follow suit that the association determined upon such a plan.

The announcement of the Association says: "Some fifteen to twenty thousand American plan workmen employed in the various industries of San Francisco are expected to become the beneficiaries."

The number of workmen mentioned in the announcement is, of course, a rank exaggeration, and the last word in the paragraph should have been victims rather than beneficiaries.

The authors of this scheme are surely believers in Barnum's dictum to the effect that "The American people love to be humbugged," else they would not set up such an obvious trap.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Can an artist paint an accurate picture of a thing he never saw? Can a poet perfectly describe a scene he never witnessed? Can an arbiter render a just decision in a case involving technicalities with which he is not familiar? There are those who apparently would answer all these questions in the affirmative, because they seem to think that a desire to be right is all that is necessary. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The one essential qualification is practical experience, without which there can not be a full and complete understanding. Impartiality is a good thing and very desirable but it cannot take the place of the knowledge that comes from practical experience, and the individual who argues otherwise is pointing in the wrong direction. Sensible men will not follow him.

Study of a recent report of the Federal Children's Bureau leads directly to the conclusion that employers who pay low wages are responsible for the high death rate among babies of the poor. The Children's Bureau, in an intensive study of infant mortality in Baltimore, found that the baby death rate was highest among the poorly paid and lowest among the better paid. In other words, there was a direct relation between wages and infant mortality, a fact which has long been known by social workers. It is idle to deny that revelations such as the one made by the Children's Bureau place a terrible responsibility on employers who pay inadequate wages. It means that these employers are a menace to the national welfare, as people of all shades of opinion are agreed that there is nothing that means more to the building up of society than the conservation of child life. Fortunately for the nation, organized labor is alive to the danger of the low wage and is fighting it in every section. Where labor is sufficiently strong to secure fair wages, there is assurance that the rate of infant mortality will decline. In this lies one of the most encouraging aspects of present-day conditions in the United States.

When an industrial or commercial institution makes big profits the manager is talked about among his kind as a shrewd business man, but when the workers insist upon more pay and get it through the strength of their organizations they are a lot of thieves, selfish to the core, when the same group of magnates discuss them. The building of an organization capable of producing such results for the workers is not the result of shrewdness in the opinion of business men. But whatever business men think of it, the fact remains that it is intelligence and shrewdness and perception that brings about such results. The American trade union, as a rule, is intelligently conducted and gets results in proportion to the intelligence of its conduct. The best managed unions are the most powerful and effective. They pay large dividends to the members who support them by paying dues. The poorly managed unions which try to get along on low dues are always found down at the bottom of the list in effectiveness. This is so plain that it is really astonishing that all of the workers cannot see the point and regulate their action accordingly. The Typographical Union has raised more than sixteen millions of dollars from its own membership to finance the forty-four-hour-week fight, and it has won the fight through that means. It is a highly successful union because its membership understands that things that are worth having must be paid for and that in the end no one can get something for nothing. Here is an example for other unions to follow so that big business men may have plenty to talk about.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A doctor met a young man and asked him how his father was getting along. "He is very sick, I am sorry to say," answered the young man. "Oh, no, he only imagines he is sick," said the doctor. They met again a week later, when the conversation was repeated as follows: "How is your father today, young man?" "Oh, he imagines that he is dead," retorted the young man dryly.

Speaking of the white mule, two rustic sports were uncertainly flivvering their way home from the county seat.

"Bill," said Henry, "I wancha to be very careful. Firs' thing y' know you'll have us in a ditch."

"Me?" said Bill in astonishment. "Why, I thought you was drivin'."

An old Southern negro was asked by the proprietor of a store how he happened to need credit when he had such a good cotton crop.

"De ducks got bout all dat cotton, sah," was the mournful reply.

"What do you mean the ducks got it?"

"Well, you see," explained the old man, "I sent dat cotton up to Memphis an' dey deducts the freight, an' dey deducts the storage charges, an' dey deducts the commission, an' dey deducts the taxes—yes, sah, de ducks got 'bout all dat cotton, an' dat's why I'm here."

First Freshman (putting up pictures)—I can't find a single pin. Where do they all go to, anyway?

Second Freshman—It's hard to tell, because they're pointed in one direction and headed in another.—Congregationalist.

"No, Herbert, I am sorry; but I am sure we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we were married."—Boston Globe.

When I got back to the farm after my trip, I found a letter awaiting me from George Hildebrand, the well-known and justly popular American League umpire. Hildebrand raises chickens at San Francisco during the winter time and avoids them during the summer.

One time when Hildebrand was umpiring the Pacific Coast League, an irate fan, who had watched the Portland Club go to defeat, stopped Hildebrand as he was leaving the Vaughn Street Ball Park.

"Where's your dog?" he demanded.

"God!" ejaculated Hildebrand, "I have no dog."

"The helya haven't," bawled the grouchy fan. "You're the only blind man I ever saw who didn't have a dog."—The Accelerator.

Interlocutor—Sambo, have you anything of interest for us today, son?

Sambo—Yessuh, Mr. Interlocutor, I have a very important question.

Interlocutor—What is that very serious question, Sambo?

Sambo—What, Mr. Interlocutor, is a half back?

Interlocutor—I don't know exactly, Sambo. Will you kindly tell the ladies and gentlemen what a half back is.

Sambo—A half back is what the bartender gives me back when I lay down a dollar for an eye-opener.

Finale (after the free-hounds in the audience have stopped screaming)—"Mr. Ohearimyell will render that pathetic ballad, entitled, 'It's Easy Enough to Get It If You've Only Got the Dough.'"

## MISCELLANEOUS

## INTENTIONS.

By Eleanor Robbins Wilson.

Once in a mystical garden

Sleep showed me where one by one

Stretched a host of blighted lilies—

That failed ere they reached the sun;

Broken and withered and ashen,

They trembled away in view—

Pale wraiths of the matchless blossoms

Starting staunchly toward the blue.

"This is the heart of a dreamer,"

I heard the gardener say,—

"And tehse are his good intentions

That drooped ere the light of day;—

Time was when this bit of wasteland—

That nobody ever heeds—

Was sown with white impulses

Left to die—unflowered deeds."

## GOOD FOR SWEDEN!

Swedish organized labor showed that it is capable of sound, straight thinking in a statement telling why it would not send delegates to the Russian Red Trade Union Congress.

After rebuking Moscow for its attacks on non-communist trade unionism and attempts to dictate trade union policies in other nations, the Swedes expressed the belief that the trade union movement of each country must be allowed to develop in its own way.

This is the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor and that it is sound is shown by the position reached by organized labor in the United States. Here the course of the trade union movement has been guided, not by the conditions in far-off Europe, but by the conditions which obtain on the North American continent.

The voice of Swedish labor is not the only voice coming from Europe which declares that the trade unionism of each nation must work out its destiny in accordance with the conditions which surround it. The third International Congress of Working Women, which met recently in Vienna, took action in harmony with American labor's viewpoint when it declared in favor of the establishment of minimum standards of employment, such as the 8-hour work day, according to the needs of the workers and the conditions existing in the respective countries.

"Nationally and internationally," the congress declared, "there should be minimum standards of work such as the 8-hour day, but the method by which such standards are to be obtained, whether by trade union agreement or by law or by both means, should be determined by the organized workers of those countries according to the economic and political conditions in each country. Therefore, the International Federation of Working Women declares in favor of labor legislation for women in countries where the organized working women wish to use this method to improve the industrial conditions."

Slowly but surely the view spreads that the workers of any particular nation are best fitted to decide their own course and that they need no advice from Moscow as to what is best for them.

## WON'T OPEN BOOKS.

Swift & Company, meat packers, have notified the Department of Agriculture that the company will not permit department accountants to be permanently stationed in its office.

"We claim the right which the Constitution guarantees to all citizens of being permitted, in the absence of specific charges, to conduct our business peacefully without interference from government agents," says the company.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen held its December meeting in the Merchants' Exchange Building Monday evening, with one of the best attendances for several months. The meeting was presided over by its new president, Haywood H. Hunt, who is taking an active interest in the club. The feature of the evening's entertainment was furnished by Stanley Williams of the Stanley Press, who displayed and explained twenty ad layouts, and gave the reason for the particular arrangement of each example. Mr. Williams' talk and work was given the closest attention by those present, and was presented in a manner which left no doubt as to his knowledge of his subject. An added attraction of the evening was the raffle of a fine Christmas turkey, which raffle was a little different from the ordinary in that there was no charge for the chances, all that was required was the presence of the winner.

A letter addressed to Secretary Michelson by Secretary M. G. Jardin of Honolulu Typographical Union calls attention to the fact that quite a number of union men are going to Honolulu with the view of working on the "Paradise of the Pacific," which shop has been on the unfair list for many months. The "Paradise of the Pacific" has been attempting to secure competent union help to work on an open-shop basis, and it is hoped that the attention of all union men contemplating a trip to the islands will be called to the fact that they will not be permitted to work in this shop and retain their membership in the union. As is well known, very few men stay in the islands any great length of time, and if those who have a desire to see that land will stay away until that shop is cleaned up, it will be a great help to those now there.

Mrs. Rolla Mathews, daughter of the late Frank J. Bonnington, presented her husband with twin boys in Oakland on November 27 last. Both the mother and her sons are doing well, and L. D. Mathews, the father, who has a responsible position with an advertising agency, is deservedly delighted.

G. H. Cooley, for several years a member of No. 21, and for some time engaged as salesman for the G. H. Morrill Ink Co., drew his traveler this week and left for Oakland, where he has entered business with a Mr. Parker, under the firm name of Cooley & Parker, 1017 Franklin street. The new firm will do a general engraving, printing and bookbinding business. Mr. Cooley has a host of friends both in and out of the union who, while regretting his departure from San Francisco, will wish him well in his new line of endeavor.

Arthur S. Howe, member of the scale committee, spent the week-end with his wife on the family ranch near Willits. Mr. Howe reports conditions on the ranch as favorable and will return there in the spring to complete work which he has started looking to the irrigation of a considerable tract of land.

"Jerry" Myers, who has been confined to a local hospital for several months following his unfortunate fall from a window of his home, has at last recovered sufficiently to vacate and Saturday left for the home of friends in Oakland, where he will recuperate for a few weeks before attempting to resume work at the trade. Mr. Myers suffered severe fractures of both legs and feet as well as one arm, but before leaving the hospital was able to walk and use the injured arm fairly well. He is very thankful to the many friends who have called upon him while confined to his bed and helped him in other ways.

F. H. Vaughn, Daily News veteran operator, accompanied by his wife, spent last week in Sacramento visiting his aged mother and other rela-

tives. Mr. Vaughn seldom misses spending a holiday with his mother, to whom he is much devoted.

Lest you have forgotten, we again call your attention to the fact that the Crowell Publishing Co., publishers of the Woman's Home Companion, the American Magazine, Farm & Fireside, and the Mentor, have locked out their union printers, and it is well that you keep this in mind when solicitors approach on subscription business. If union men will cease to patronize those who do not patronize them, there will be less need for money for label campaigns throughout the country.

Edwin DeWitt Taylor, member of the firm of Taylor & Taylor, while riding with his wife in Grove street Sunday, felt an impact on the side of his automobile and upon investigation found that a little 3½-year-old girl had, while attempting to cross the street, collided with his car. Mr. Taylor stopped, gathered the little one up, and raced to the hospital, where it was found she had died almost instantly. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been almost prostrate with grief following the accident. The coroner's jury Mr. Taylor in connection with the accident.

It is well known that many of the members of No. 21 have side-lines or "hobbies" which they follow in their spare time, but few know that Dan Buckley, skipper of the Taylor & Taylor chapel, is more than a typographical artist. Yet Mr. Buckley, a member of the Camera Club, spends a good deal of time at the photographic art. It is not infrequent that Mr. Buckley enters his photographic work in amateur contests and has won many prizes for the work shown. He prefers the out-of-doors for his subjects and has many beautiful prints take in the scenic spots of California.

Word received from friends in the southern part of the State are to the effect that Harry Lindsay, a former resident of San Francisco, and who still has his card on deposit with No. 21, is seriously ill. Mr. Lindsay has been a sufferer from tuberculosis for several years and went south a couple of years ago in hopes of benefiting his health. Lately tubercular fistulas have developed and it is said that unless a surgical operation is performed he has no chance to live. Mr. Lindsay is said to be in poor circumstances, and if there are any members of the union or former friends

who wish to help him, they may do so through President Stauffer.

Owing to an accident to the ferry boat Eureka from Sausalito to this port, several of our members were delayed Monday morning for several hours. Luckily no one was injured in the accident, the only loss to passengers being the time consumed in returning to Sausalito and then to San Francisco.

"Tony" Bihn, well-known ad printer, has returned to the city for the winter from a ranch near Sacramento, where he has been recuperating from a recent illness. Mr. Bihn looks much improved in health by his stay in the country, and will seek work in the city.

Henry Cohen, one of the standbys of the Barry chapel, has joined the list of eastbay colonists. Mr. Cohen has just completed a neat cottage on lots owned by him in Berkeley, and having rented his San Francisco property, has moved to the transbay city.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes.

As he was quitting work last Saturday, his last



## SAVE MONEY

by making all  
your purchases in  
stores located on

**MISSION STREET**  
16th to 26th and Army

**Mission St. Merchants Assn.**

GOOD  
JEWELRY  
SINCE  
1896

For 26 years we have maintained a reputation for integrity  
and square dealing.

**Sorensen Co.**

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS  
OPTICIANS  
715 Market St., bet. 3rd and 4th,  
San Francisco

All jewelry and watch repairing guaranteed



James H. Sorensen  
Pres. and Secy.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4¼)  
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded  
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.



day on the Chronicle, Harry Crotty was presented a box of cigars as a slight token of esteem from a group of personal friends, headed by Dave Hughes. At the presentation ceremony Harry was solemnly inducted into the Association of Strawbosses and took an oath not to imbibe more than two glasses of grape juice a day. The sternest part of the ritual was when he was pledged to smoke one of the cigars on the public street on his way home. He even promised this and was then permitted to depart.

Once in a while old man Luck hits the right parties, oozing a golden shower into willing purses, the same being held last week by Neal Voss, ad operator par excellence; Chet Martin, ad skipper, and Frenchy De Jarnatt, also an ad operator dating from the time Grant crossed the Delaware.

Professor Groom may not be a Demosthenes in the oratorical line, still his fluency has often excited admiration, especially when things go flooey and the professor acquires a small peeve. For several days last week he carried a cold that brought his voice to a whisper and, of course, just then his old mill had to act up. He fussed and coaxed it until his temper was at fever heat; it wouldn't work, and he gave the high sign to a passing machinist, who told him he was busy. The Prof. opened his mouth to tell the whole world where to head in—and his voice was gone. Not a whisper even could he sound.

Lyle Slocum was the recipient of a box of choice apples, sent by F. J. Stanfield, who is on his ranch in the northern part of the State. Mr. Slocum opened the box and told the bunch to help themselves. They left him the box.

It's hard to say whether Pop Fish, the one and only in captivity, laid off on account of Thanksgiving or because of it. Anyway, he gave himself several days to recover from turkey and cranberry sauce before returning to the shears and paste pot.

Dick Smith, son of W. A. Smith, one of the apprentices, decided to cast in his lot with Vanderbilt and had his apprenticeship transferred to the Daily Herald, leaving last Saturday.

The surprise of surprises was sprung by W. H. Forbes, head proof reader, when he handed in his resignation to Foreman Wells. Mr. Forbes' priority dates from June, 1892, and times would have to be dull indeed before he got laid off. As a reader he is rapid and accurate, just what the Daily Herald needs, so an offer so tempting was made him he couldn't refuse.

Another man to accept a situation on the new paper is C. W. Mann, who came here from Seattle in December of 1921. His specialty is ads, on which all freely admit his speed and accuracy. He should be a tower of strength and no doubt he will be leaned on pretty heavily in the new composing room.

A few months ago J. J. Cahill arrived here from Minneapolis and slipped up as a makeup. Back East he was honored by several offices in the gift of the local union, being at one time president, serving at another period as delegate. His resignation to go on the Herald will be regretted by many as his personality makes friends rapidly.

F. E. Morris put in his final sennight, ending Saturday, as a makeup. He has accepted a "sit" on the Herald, where it is rumored the weekly stipend is not confined to the minimum allowed by No. 21. Mr. Morris, however, has been accustomed to the bonus in other towns, for he certainly can deliver the goods.

W. H. (Bill) Ellis has severed his connection with the Chronicle payroll, to which he has been attached since May, 1916. Bill believes in the old saw, "When in Rome do as the Romans do," hence when the rush to get "sits" on the new paper was at its height he calmly stepped in and got one. For four years Mr. Ellis was chairman

of the chapel and has been honored with many other appointments by No. 21.

F. A. Meyers tore loose from his moorings to dock at 12th and Market this week. If ever there was a speed-burner on combination jobs it's this kid; his engine hits on all six cylinders from starting to quitting time. If he had a few more hands he could get out a newspaper alone.

J. C. Serrano goes to the latest addition to newspaperdom to wrestle with a three-decker and, incidentally, because he was promised a bit more weekly of the coin of the realm, to which sweet sound Jeems never yet turned a deaf ear.

### HELPFUL CREDIT !

WITH TERMS UNEQUALED

**\$35  
UP**

FIRST SELECT YOUR SUIT OR  
OVERCOAT, PAY A SMALL SUM  
DOWN AND ARRANGE FOR THE  
BALANCE

**Pacific Outfitting Company**

2768 Mission Near 24th Street

### RAILROADS SET RECORD.

The nation's railroads carried a greater ton-mileage during the first nine months this year than in any corresponding period in their history, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics. While this record was being made the railroad executives were making another record by their poverty pleas that "government interference" makes the operation of railroads impossible.



3019  
Sixteenth St.,  
near Mission



#### SATURDAY SPECIALS

100 per cent Pork Sausage, Country Style  
Swiss Pork Sausage Bock-Wurst

## The Sensible Christmas Gift

Is a Mercantile Savings Account. It is always acceptable. The kiddies, especially, will appreciate a bank account.

It is attractively prepared, too—our home bank, a greeting card and pass book—all packed in a holly box.

Any amount, even a dollar, will buy a Gift Account at any of the twenty-six Mercantile Neighborhood Banking Offices.

## Mercantile Trust Company of California

SINCE 1857

Commercial • Savings • Trust • Bonds • Foreign

Head Office: 464 California Street, near Montgomery

Savings Union Office: Grant Avenue at Market and O'Farrell

The Neighborhood Bank

## SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

**EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.**

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE  
**UNION  
LABEL**

On every one of these items

### The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

## THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of November 30, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mrs. M. E. Nolan, Representative of the Fifth District in Congress, with reference to the Life Saving Service of the United States. From the Building Trades Council, invitation to be present at a meeting to be held Tuesday evening, December 4th, to hear an authentic report of the decision recently rendered by the Hon. Judge Dooling in the Federal Court. From Musicians' Union No. 6, stating it had expelled a member for driving a Yellow Taxi, and fined one member \$25 for riding in one.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Janitors' Union. Working agreement of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union.

Requests complied with—From Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, requesting information relative to the recent decision rendered by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the matter of employers exacting pledges from employees not to join unions. Telegram from Postmaster Powers, requesting Council to send resolution in the interest of a new post office for San Francisco.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the unionizing of two grocery stores, namely, the Acme Grocery, 2856 Mission, and the Relay Grocery Store, your committee laid same over awaiting further developments. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers—Have straightened out matters with the Western Meat Company. Musicians—No member of the Musicians' Union or of the Theatrical Federation will be permitted to ride in Yellow Taxis. Trackmen—Reported the death of one of their old members, Brother John Phelan. Federal Employees—Requested the Label Section to furnish them with cards bearing the names of stores which carry union goods. Culinary Workers—Reported the Foster and Compton lunches unfair. Bakery Drivers—Fight still on with the Torino Baking Company; making progress.

**Label Section and Auxiliary**—Will hold a social December 12th.

**Organizing Committee**—Reported having visited the Poultry Dressers' Union and of installing the officers.

**The Law and Legislative Committee**—Reporting on the resolution of Bookbinders Nos. 31-125, dealing with safety regulations to prevent automobile accidents, recommended that the subject-matter be referred to the Board of Supervisors, with request that the Board cause a thorough investigation, prepare plans to establish safety of travel and control of traffic, enact ordinances and provide means for their enforcement. Report concurred in.

**Report of Delegate to Stockton Convention**—Delegate James E. Wilson's report on the Stockton Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, reciting the actions of the convention, was read, and, on motion, ordered referred to the Editor of the Labor Clarion.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair introduced Brother Sexton, General Organizer of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who addressed the Council on the labor movement and made a direct appeal for assistance to be given to the Cigarmakers' Union of this city.

**Receipts**—\$233.61. **Expenses**—\$148.95.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## LABEL SECTION.

### Minutes of Meeting Held November 21, 1923.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the S. F. Labor Council was called to order at 8:20 by President F. E. Lively in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentee was J. P. Naughton.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From the Union Label Collar, thanking the Section for taking the agency for same. Minutes of Ladies' Auxiliary, read, noted and filed. From Typographical No. 21, in regards to paying to the agent fund; referred to the Secretary to answer.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers No. 115 reported that business is good; initiating new members at every meeting. Shoe Clerks reported that the store of Feltman & Curme at 979 Market is still unfair. Hatters reported that business is good; all members working; look for the label in all felt hats. Cooks reported that business is good; look for the house card. Lithographers reported that all checks should bear the union label; ask a demand for their label on bank checks. Upholsterers reported that they wrote to all the retail furniture stores telling that the Crescent Feather and Continental Furniture and Sultan Mfg. are still unfair. Grocery Clerks reported that the Potrero Cash Grocery at 2511 24th street, Piggly Wiggly, Skaggs, Jennie Wren, and White's Cash and Carry at 26th and Castro streets are still unfair; ask a demand for Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month, color for November is yellow. Barbers reported that all barber shops that keep open on Sundays are unfair; initiated 32 members and signed up three shops. Tailors reported that the General Secretary addressed two mass meetings of the Tailors, one in this city and one in Oakland; look for the label on suits that you buy; Sam Berger's tailors do not belong to the union.

**Committee Reports**—The Agitation Committee reported that they met last Tuesday evening, and submit the following report to the Section to adopt: Committee considered its instructions to publish the list of stores whose managers have promised to handle union label goods, if there is made a demand for such goods. It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be appointed to arrange for the publication of 20,000 copies of the said list of stores. The chair appointed the following to serve as such committee: Brothers Johnson, Lane and Lively. It was moved, seconded and carried that the committee be instructed to have this printing done so as to have the folders on hand for distribution at the next meeting of the Label Section.

In order to keep up as good attendance as possible at the meetings of the Section, it was moved, seconded and carried that we recommend to the Section to adopt a rule to transact all business and adjourn not later than 10 p. m. Committee adjourned at 9:30 to meet again at the call of the chair.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be adopted.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the Typographical Union and explain the per capita tax for the agent fund to them.

Moved, seconded and carried that the matter of bonding the Secretary to become the agent of the Bell Brand collar be referred to the Agitation Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that the matter of leasing the bill board on Mission street be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary draw up a resolution to transfer money from the First National Bank to the Liberty Bank.

They announced to the delegates that the next meeting of the Section will be nominations and election of officers.

Agitation Committee will meet next Tuesday

evening, November 27th, at 8 p. m., Room 205.

Trustees reported that they went over the books of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer and find them in first-class shape and offer the following report to the Section to adopt:

## SMART FROCKS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Afternoon and Evening Dresses at  
Reasonable Prices

Charge Accounts Solicited  
Open Evenings Through December

**BURTIS SHOP**  
Mission Street Near Seventeenth



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

**M. Friedman & Co**  
259 to 273 Post St. Station San Francisco.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

## CHRISTMAS SOON HERE

EVERYBODY IS SENDING  
OUT PERSONAL GREETING  
CARDS.

ORDER NOW WHILE  
STOCK IS COMPLETE

**Walter N. Brunt**  
111 SEVENTH STREET  
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO



**Financial Statement up to October 1, 1923.**

Receipts—	Gen.	Agt.
Balance on hand 4/1/23.....	\$10.22	\$5.61
4/18/23.....	46.00	36.31
5/2/23.....	42.00	37.65
5/16/23.....	19.00	23.71
6/6/23.....	28.00	44.69
6/20/23.....	15.28	2.00
7/11/23.....	160.14	45.68
7/18/23.....	16.00	8.32
8/1/23.....	16.00	4.98
8/15/23.....	25.00	30.52
9/5/23.....	34.00	13.94
9/19/23.....	16.00	12.78

\$427.64    \$266.19  
\$427.64

Total receipts.....\$693.83

Disbursements—	Gen.	Agt.
5/2/23, 460-470 .....	\$86.60	....
5/16/23, 471-475 .....	27.50	....
6/6/23, 476-480 .....	41.80	....
7/11/23, 481-484 .....	29.80	....
7/18/23, 485 .....	8.50	....
8/1/23, 486-491 .....	58.00	\$30.00
8/15/23, 492-496 .....	79.55	30.00
9/5/23, 497-503 .....	60.00	....
9/19/23, 504-505 .....	5.40	....

Total.....\$397.15    \$60.00

\$397.15  
60.00

Total.....\$457.15

Total receipts .....\$693.83  
Total disbursements ..... 457.15

Balance.....\$236.68

General Fund .....\$ 30.49

Agent Fund ..... 206.19

\$236.68

First Nat. Bank .....\$ 28.27

Liberty Bank ..... 208.41

\$236.68

Moved and carried that the report of the Trustees be adopted.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Section subscribe for 20 copies of the Organized Labor. Dues, \$36; Agent Fund, \$4; Total, \$40.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:40 to meet again on December 4, 1923.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Visiting Committees will distribute the lists of stores handling union-labeled goods.

Don't buy anything without the label.

When you need Bell Brand collars, order them from the Section.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

**WOULD HIDE SHODDY.**

At a meeting in New York City woolen manufacturers prepared plans to oppose the French-Capper bill in the National Congress which would compel manufacturers to label their goods with the percentage of each kind of material contained therein. It was charged that the law is unworkable and unenforceable, and "would place a premium on dishonesty." Now manufacturers can use just enough virgin wool to hold their shoddy together and can label it "pure wool."

The French-Capper bill does not oppose the use of shoddy, but it provides that if a customer buys shoddy he will know what he spends his money for.

**COMPARATIVE WAGES.**

These wages are based upon going wages paid metal trade workers in thirteen principal cities of the world, for a 48-hour week on April 1, 1923:

	Machinist	Molder	Pattern-maker	Helper
London (Shilling) ..	62.02	61.03	66.10	44.2
Amsterdam (Gulden). 32.16	27.84	32.16	23.52	
Berlin (Mark) .....	60720	60720	60720	54000
Brussels (Franc) ....	122.40	127.20	169.92	92.16
Christiania (Krona) ..	72.00	72.00	72.00	67.20
Madrid (Peseta) ....	78.00	72.00	78.00	42.00
New York (Dollar) ..	27.60	36.00	36.00	18.24
Ottawa (Dollar) ....	28.80	28.32	32.88	18.00
Paris (Franc).....	106.60	106.60	106.60	84.00
Prague (Kronen)....	192.00	139.20	....	105.60
Stockholm (Krona) ..	42.24	42.24	42.24	36.00
Vienna (Kronen)....	312096	....	....	....
Warsaw (Pol. Mark) 126492	126492	126492	126492	91455

On the basis of the London wage being equal to 100 for each occupation, the corresponding wages paid to the different trades in those cities were as follows:

	100	100	100	100
London . . . . .	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam . . . . .	102	90	95	104
Berlin . . . . .	53	54	49	66
Brussels . . . . .	69	74	90	74
Christiania . . . . .	99	101	93	131
Madrid . . . . .	82	77	76	62
New York . . . . .	171	227	208	158
Ottawa . . . . .	212	214	227	187
Paris . . . . .	54	55	51	60
Prague . . . . .	54	60	..	63
Vienna . . . . .	64	..	..	..
Warsaw . . . . .	64	65	60	65

"The Situation that has not its Duty, its Ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy Ideal: work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the Ideal is in thyself, the impediment, too, is in thyself: thy Condition is but the stuff thou are to shape that same Ideal out of: what matters whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the Form thou give it be heroic, be poetic?"—Carlyle.

**UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE.**

A labor union can no more be held responsible for acts of its members than can the American Legion or the Confederate Veterans be held responsible for acts of their members, ruled Chief Justice Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court, in deciding against a man who sued the Textile Workers for \$10,000 damages because he was expelled.

Superior Court Judge Harding of Charlotte, N. C., made the same ruling several months ago, and this decision was carried to the State Supreme Court, where the position of the union was again upheld.

**XMAS GIFTS**

Where Courtesy combined with Quality is Foremost. Liberal and Refined

**CREDIT**

Can be secured on any article in Our High-Grade Stock of

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

**PERCY F. CAHILL**

Jeweler

3011 16TH STR., Near Mission

Phone Valencia 6238

**MISSION PRODUCTS CO.**

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Phone West 5845

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FRUIT CAKES

For the Holidays

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(California Cafe)

**Bakery, Confectionery and Oyster Parlor**

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Marquette  
\$125

Open Evenings  
Until Xmas.

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**Sonora**  
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Between 23rd and 24th Streets

Where the people of the Mission District can now  
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Spreckels Market prices. No higher quality of  
Meats sold in this city. Our prices are the lowest.**HELLMANN'S**  
**BLUE RIBBON MAYONNAISE**

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**MISSION ST. MERCHANTS' COUPONS**

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Special Display

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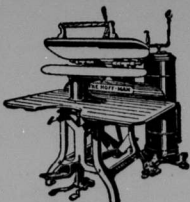
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Small Deposit Will Reserve

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**SHOES**See Our Attractive Xmas Orders  
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Howard, Waltham,  
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I wear  
**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
overallsThey guarantee that  
if the sewing ever rips  
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We invite you to make use of the facilities offered by our MILLS BUILDING BRANCH.

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With the Brownie in your home a permanent source of high-class entertainment is obtainable Without Expense for operation or maintenance.

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Guaranteed All Wool  
Perfect Fitting**

No better clothing can be obtained.  
We also carry a complete line of  
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A CANARY OR OTHER LIVE PET  
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We Carry the Most Complete Stock of  
**ROLLER CANARIES**

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**MISSION BIRD STORE**

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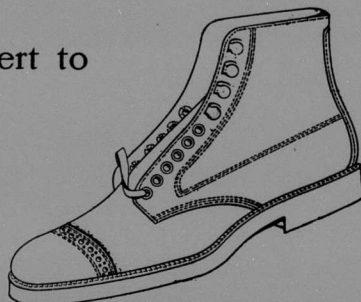
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Here's a Peach for Winter Wear! Super quality, Brown Calf Lace Shoe.

Heavy double soles with rawhide insert to keep out the damp.

A Top  
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\$ **6<sup>00</sup>**



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**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22<sup>nd</sup>  
SAN FRANCISCO  
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's  
Union  
Shoe Stores

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have died during the past week: Ernest E. Ward of the railway conductors, George Hibbins of the bricklayers, Philip A. Woodside of the chauffeurs.

George A. Tracy, president of the Civil Service Commission and former president of San Francisco Typographical Union, is confined in the hospital, and while his condition is considered serious, reports are to the effect that he is doing well and ultimate recovery is confidently expected.

The mass meeting held in the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple last Tuesday evening to hear a discussion of the recent decision rendered by Judge Dooling in the case of the Industrial Association and the Builders' Exchange was attended by a crowd that packed the hall to its capacity and the speakers explained in detail the significance of the ruling and held out the hope that it would be productive of much good for the labor movement because it prohibits any interference with the products of interstate commerce on the part of these two organizations.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union is still asking

members of unions and their families to stay away from the store of Feltman & Curmie, 979 Market street, because that concern is attempting to break down the conditions that have been established in this city for years. Help the shoe clerks by heeding this request.

A new wage scale of the Janitors' Union has been referred to the Executive Committee of the Labor Council for investigation and report. The committee took up the scale last Monday night at its regular meeting and will report on it tonight.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has made arrangements with the Extension Division of the University of California for a series of ten lectures by professors from that institution to meetings of the organization. There will be a lecture each week in Maritime Hall until such time as the course is completed. The subjects to be treated have not all been determined, but they will be such as will prove of interest to seafaring men.

General Organizer Sexton of the International Cigarmakers' Union addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the general labor movement and the conditions he found in different sections of the country. Sexton was formerly a dele-

gate to the local Labor Council from the Cigarmakers' Union of this city. He closed his address with an appeal to union men to demand the union label on all products and asked that particular attention be paid to the label on cigars because that is the only way in which the local organization can be helped by the San Francisco movement.

The culinary unions call attention to the fact that Foster's and Compton's establishments do not employ their members and refuse to recognize any of the unions. Members of all organizations are asked to take this fact into consideration when patronizing eating houses and see to it that the union house card is displayed in the places they patronize.

The newly organized Poultry Dressers' Union is taking new members at every meeting and report that San Francisco will soon be a 100 per cent town in their line. Organizations will be the order of the day throughout the State within the next few months if present plans are successful, and there is every reason to believe they will be.

### STRIKE ROLL REDUCED.

Generally prosperous conditions in the printing industry throughout the United States and Canada have contributed to a reduction in the number of union printers drawing strike benefits in the strike for the 44-hour working week in commercial printing shops, according to a statement issued by Charles P. Howard, acting president of the International Typographical Union.

The strike has been proceeding for thirty months and 1845 members drew benefits in the last month, a decrease of 111 from the preceding month. Shops located in 66 cities are still affected by the strike. The sum of \$16,228,922.81 has been collected for purposes of the strike since May 20, 1921.

"In the past month strike rolls have been discontinued in a number of jurisdictions by order of the executive council," the union statement said. "It must be recognized that no organization has ever attempted the payment of such high benefits for such a long period. Generally speaking, business conditions are good and those removed from the strike rolls should have but little difficulty in finding employment in the industry. In all but a few jurisdictions, there is a smaller number of members unemployed than is usually the case."

**DEMAND THE LABEL  
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



**HERMAN THE TAILOR**  
1104 MARKET

## BOXING

**Oakland Auditorium**  
Every Wednesday  
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

## WARFIELD CAFETERIA

CO-OPERATIVE

WARFIELD THEATRE BUILDING

**ALL UNION**

The workers share in the profits, an opportunity for labor to support labor